Dall, 1887-1 Tampa, Fla

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Feb. 12, 1887.

Buy about 100 specimens of silicified fossils from Ballast Point from Mr. Newman, Mr. Willcox arranging the money. There are 30-40 species in the lot, including two mammalian teeth which should determine the age of the deposit. Find mammalites from well in town.

Feb. 13, 1887

Go out with Mr. J. Lapenotière to Orient station on Tampa R.R., about 6 miles east of Tampa. Near here the railway crosses a stream which is called Six mile Run, this has cut its way between banks of limestone 10-12 ft. high, with a covering of sand. 1-2 ft. deep. In the limestone are few fossils and these in rare layers among them is the same Neocricina found silicified at Ballast Point. The rocks are evidently of the same age.

and in the bed of

Near a small stream which runs from a sulphur spring on La Punta land into Six mile Run, is a soft limestone rock containing casts of shells, these casts are not very numerous but include several seen in the the mammalite rock taken from the well in Tampa City, notably a Galeresus and Buella. From the spring to the Run is a fall of 12 ft., according to Lapenotière who has had it measured with a view to putting in a race. It comes into the Run about half a mile below the culvert of the R.R. above mentioned. At the culvert the stream is small, narrow, but a little way below becomes deep and tidal and wide. At one point there are rocks on both sides. These are streaked with bands of chest in which the
Fossils are all silicified and there are chaledonic masses. In other places, the rock contains nothing but cavities representing the shells which have been dissolved away. The species are the same in either case and identical with the silicified ones of Ballast Point. They are chiefly mollusks at this point with drifted sandshells further up.

The nummulitic rock may be younger, or the upper part of the same series (Miocene).

Feb 14th 1867

To over to J. Knowles’ and see specimens of the Miocene rock with casts from several places near Tampa.

Feb 16th 1867

Driving over from Bradenton to Sarasota and about a mile.

From the latter place in the fully of a small rivulet half a mile from the sea, encounter the Miocene limestone with moulds of dissolved shells, again.

At Sarasota on the beach near the head of the wharf is an exposure of sandy rocks resembling that of Blake Monroe, and containing a few interesting malleable vegetable impressions and (probably recent) specimens of Helix of the genus Polygyra. Vincent thus contains Panopea from rocks near the town. Human bones from the sandstone further. Feb 14th 1867.

At Osprey along the beach of Little Sarasota Bay south of Judge Webb's there are beds of recent shells, with bits of Indian.
pottery among them widely cemented together by a sandy 
ferruginous matrix. The iron is derived from springs near by 
and characteristic of these shores. The deposit is without doubt 
late quaternary.
At the mouth of Little Sarasota Inlet are coquina rocks 
which extend some way out to sea on each side of the 
shallow pass. It is said this is the only locality for such 
rock on the west coast north of 
Cape Sable.
At White Beach, one of the 
rocks near in Little Sarasota Bay 
are internal casts of Ostrea 
Mytilus, Cardium, Venus; etc. 
this seems to me from the 
fossils, not having visited the lo-
cality, older than post-pliocene. 
To which Mr. Neilprin referred it.
Feb. 16, 1883.
Drove over to Dr. Kochler's wharf 
is near South Creek, about a 
mile from where it reaches the 
bay. Here there is a contamina-
tion of the shell beds noted on 
the bay shore, but not ferru-
ginous. Below it in the sand 
are large pieces of the quater-
ary phosphatic rock like that 
at Sarasota and Englewood with some marine shells and 
also polygyra etc. in it. A 
little east of this place the 
shanks are higher and contain 
more shells, perhaps an old 
mound. The salt water reaches
this place and oyster grew on
the pieces of rock along the banks.
I was too unwell to go in the
hot sun, further up the stream
to examine the shell deposits
but which can hardly be
but very recent.
Feb 28—tie up.

ft 1/2 sand
1 ft 1/2
5 ft 1/2

1. Top fine white siliceous sand with vegetation; shows white
2. One foot of humus with some sand; shows black
3. Layer of soft decomposed limetile sand with Venus cancellata fossils (show gray)
4. Hard much eroded and weathered rock with same fossils
   upper part looks wave worn yellower
5. Soft-lime rock or marl
   with same fossils as no 3 but more lime & less sand in proportion & numerous nodules of siliceous nodules
Just below rapids at Fort Thompson, 1/2 mile or so

Veg., mold, & sand 1/2 ft
Indurated sand, few shells 8 in
Marine fine mixed 6 in
Few limestone 15 in

Water
Two miles below 1st station S. Bank

1 ft ½ humus and sand
1½ in yellow indurated sand no fossils
2 ft Venus cancellata Bull + other marines most recent
3 ft marine with siliceous sand nodules + shells
18 in nodules + sand = total
Mar 10-11, 1877

Note coquina and rock out side of Little Gasparilla Inlet, Caseys Pass and point south of Fish ranch between inside of Gasparilla, living coral to Sarasota.

Saturday Mar 12, 1877

Go to White Beach about 5 miles northward from Wells on mainland shore of Little Sarasota Inlet. There are visible at high water mark on beach about two feet or less of limestone rock with a coloring ½ in to 8 in, external sand and lime infestation like that at St. James. The lime rock is chiefly, full of destroyed easter shells and various corals, corallines, porporen etc., in some places the quartz have been filled with a harder deposit from around which the matrix has washed away leaving
tolerable but chiefly distorted casts of various shells nearly all bivalves, some identical with Caloosa hatchie species some recent, some extinct. The deposit is perhaps Pliocene should say certainly not Pleistocene.